The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XII. QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1897. No. 33

FOR THE

Diamond Jubilee,

FIREWORKS

Victoria Buttons, Pins, Flags.

AGENTS FOR

LAWN TENNIS, CRICKET and Sporting Goods.

HENDERSON & PARKER

DRUGGISTS,

QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

Successors to J. A. Unsworth & Co.

S. H. Caswell & Co.,

BANKERS,

Financial and Insurance Agents

COLLECTIONS SOLICITED—RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

Five Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

CORRESPONDENTS:
MOLSON'S BANK, Winnipeg.
MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA, Toronto.

Cheques and Drafts for all parts of the World Bought and Sold.

Qu'Appelle Station - - Assa.

CREAMER & GRAY,

DEALERS IN

American and Canadian

Wagons, Plows and Bicycles,

Carriages, Backboards, Horse Rakes, Harrows, Twine, Barb Wire, Etc.

AGENTS FOR

McCormick's

BINDERS and MOWERS, SYLVESTER DRILLS.

Full stock of Repairs always on hand

Office and Warehouse:

Pacific Ave., one door east of Leland hotel.

QU'APPELLE STATION, Assa.

Fresh Killed Meat

H. BRAY,

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER

QU'APPELLE STREET,

QU'APPELLE STATION.

DRESSED : PORK : AND : POULTRY BOUGHT : AND : SOLD.

CUSTOM SOLICITED

There's Nothing Like . . . Leather!

I have just receive a consignment of SHOE LEATHER, SOLE LEATHER, LEATHER SHOESTRINGS, LEATHER FOR BELT LACING, SHOE THREAD, KNIVES, Etc. In fact everything requisite in the leather line. Repairing done neatly, cheaply and expeditiously. Don't be leather head-d, but give me a call. Close prices, wholesale and retail. Yours for Leather, G. M. BAILEY, Pacific Ave., Qu'Appelle.

Wall-Papers

And Borderings,

AT MRS AMBLER'S

S. H. COLLINS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

Qu'Appelle Street,

QU'APPELLE STATION, - - ASSA.

Repairing done on short notice.

Special Bargains

will be given in the following lands for the next thirty days:

S.E. ¼	Sec. 6,	Tp. 20,	Rge	14
W. ½	" 23,	" 19,	"	14
	" 19,	" 19,	"	14
S.E. ¼	" 6,	" 19,	"	14
	" 33,	" 18,	"	14
¾	" 15,	" 18,	"	14
W. ½	" 6,	" 18,	"	14
N.W. ¼	" 10,	" 20,	"	13
S.W. ¼	" 6,	" 22,	"	13
N.E. ¼	" 16,	" 19,	"	16
S.W. ¼	" 22,	" 19,	"	16

A large list of other lands for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN

for purchasing land, etc.

J. DOOLITTLE, Agent.

QU'APPELLE VALLEY

FLOUR : MILLS,

(Established 1884).

FORT QU'APPELLE.

GRISTING

HUNGARIAN PATENT, STRONG BAKERS, GRAHAM } FLOUR

BRAN, SHORTS, CHOP, CRACKED WHEAT.

Chopper for Grinding Feed Stuffs.

Full supply always on hand at BULYEA'S Store, Qu'Appelle Station.

Support Local Industry.

JOYNER & ELKINGTON, PROPRIETORS.

Removed

Geo. Ambler, dealer in Flour, Feed, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Coal Oil, Etc., has removed his place of business to Lansdowne Hall, Qu'Appelle St.

CITY MEAT MARKET

SCOTT & CO.,

(Late Scott & Johnston.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Butchers

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, AND POULTRY.

Corned Beef, No. 1 Smoked Hams and Bacon, Dry Salt Bacon, Salt Fish.

Fresh B. C. Salmon Every Friday.

LETTUCE, ONIONS, RHUBARB.

Main St., Qu'Appelle Station, Assa

T. COWAN,

Blacksmith and Carriage Maker

Horseshoeing and all Repairing done on shortest notice. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

QU'APPELLE STATION, Assa.

C. BABBIT,

AGENT FOR

NEW SINGER VIBRATOR SEWING MACHINE.

Sewing Machine and Gun Oil. Watchmaker and Jeweller. Sewing Machines and Guns Repaired on shortest notice. Qu'Appelle Station Assa.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,

House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining . .

ALL WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

QU'APPELLE STATION and INDIAN HEAD.

BICYCLE FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS REMINGTON BICYCLE—lady's or gents—for sale at a bargain. Apply at Progress Office.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM for sale. Cheap for cash, or will exchange for cattle. Apply at The Progress Office.

WACHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS 50c yly

SPRING HATS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES

During the last few days, I have received large shipments of the following:

Stylish Suits in Serges and Tweeds— Men's, Youths' and Boys'—all sizes.

Felt Hats, Straw Hats and Cloth Caps, for Men, Boys and Children.

Boots, Shoes and Slippers, from the best makers only.

Prices Right. No trouble to show goods.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,

QU'APPELLE STATION.

Farmers!

Will please note that our entering the Binding Twine business with the very superior brands, "Red and Blue Cross Safety Twine," has greatly reduced the price, and we think we are entitled to a share of the business in consequence. Call and see our samples and have a look at our **Drop Siding and T. & G. Flooring at $20, and our $13 Sheeting Lumber.** *These are the best grades at the money west of Brandon.*

Blacksmiths' Coal and Brick always in stock.

MacCAUL & HARVEY,

QU'APPELLE STATION, Assa.

LEGAL.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, etc. Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle St.

MEDICAL.

DR. C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Physician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc. Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Graduate of McGill University. Licentiate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, N.W.T. Office over the drug store.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM for sale—Sec. 3, Tp. 20, Rg. 16—on reasonable terms; plenty of water, and one mile from school and church; 640 acres of good wheat land. Apply to J. W. CROWE, Edgeley Farm P.O., or to GEO. ROSS, Welland, Ont. 27-3m.

WANTED—Teachers, barristers, physicians and others of similar training, for high class soliciting. Will pay forty dollars weekly and railway fare on demonstration of necessary ability.
THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., LTD., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Industrious persons of either sex with good character and common school education, can obtain employment for two months in this community.
S. M. FRY, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Men and women who can work hard talking and writing for six hours daily, for six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly. Address, NEW IDEAS CO., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR sale or will exchange for young cattle, one high grade Holstein-shorthorn bull. Apply to A. G. MILES. 30-33p

AGENTS. "The best popular life of Her Majesty I have ever seen," writes Lord Lorne about "Queen Victoria." Sales unprecedented. Easy to make $5.00 daily. Big commission, Outfit free to canvassers. THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., Toronto.

CULTURED LADIES with force of character, needing to earn money, can learn how to do so in a good cause. Address, JABEZ GALLOWAY, Toronto, Ont.

COW LOST.

STRAYED from 22-19-14, on Saturday, May 8, a red polled cow, 3 years old, heavy in calf, branded OS on both hips, had leather halter and rope attached when she left. Anyone giving information leading to her recovery will be rewarded.
31 C. G. BULSTRODE, Qu'Appelle Stn.

HAY FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of good hay for sale on west half of 36-17-15. For terms apply at this office. 29-32

WANTED.

WANTED—About 300 willow fence posts, 6 ft. long, average 3 in. at small end. $3.25 per 100 delivered at Edgeley Farm in small or large lots. Must be pointed. W. C. CAMERON,
32-34 Edgeley Farm.

AGENTS. I am just starting the best thing for money making you have seen for many a day. Your name and address will bring the golden information. R. P. GLASGOW, Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Court of Revision for the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle, will be held in the council chamber on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. By order, J. DOOLITTLE, Clerk.
31-33

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Send a stamp for our beautiful book "How to get a Patent," "What profitable to invent" and "Prizes on Patents." Advice free. Fees moderate. MARION & MARION, EXPERTS, Temple Building, 185 St. James Street, Montreal. The only firm of Graduate Engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively. Mention this paper.

—THE—

Qu'Appelle : Progress

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

At the Printing Office, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa., N.W.T., Canada.

Subscription Price $1 per annum in advance; $1.50 if not so paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Business cards as per arrangement according to space.

Transient Ads, such as Legal Notices, By-Laws, Tenders, Notices of Meetings, etc., 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents each subsequent insertion, nonpareil measure.

Reading notices in local columns 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Found, Astray, etc., 50c for first insertion, 25c for each subsequent insertion. This class of ads. must be accompanied by cash to insure publication.

Church Notices and Society Entertainments from which a revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Rates for Commercial, Contract and Permanent advertisements will be furnished on application.

A liberal commission allowed to parties willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

S. T. SCOTT,
Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1897.

"For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the *good* that we can do."

In again referring to the dismissal of Mr. J. F. Tennant, late sub-collector of customs at Gretna, Man., we wish it to be distinctly understood that The Progress is perfectly independent, not being beholden to either the Conservative or Liberal parties in the smallest degree, expecting no favors from either party, but endeavoring to see that simple justice, and British justice at that, is done to all; and we think that the case of Mr. Tennant is certainly a case in point, as in this instance, judging from our information, which we believe to be reliable, a most flagrant injustice has been done Mr. Tennant. Believing such to be the case, we would indeed prove false to our mission did we not endeavor to the best of our ability to see the wrong righted, and we call upon Mr. Laurier to see that *justice be done.* What are the facts of the case? On the 11th inst., Mr. Tennant received through the collector of customs, Winnipeg, a letter from Mr. J. McDougall, commissioner of customs, Ottawa, stating that an order-in-council had been passed on the 9th of April, 1897, dispensing with his services as sub-collector at Gretna. The cause assigned for such order-in-council was that Mr. Tennant had been absent from his post, spending the whole of his time canvassing for votes during the late Dominion election, and framing voters' lists, and being an agent and scrutineer. All this, Mr. Tennant states, is false, saying that he has never been absent from a train during his whole stay at Gretna, now nine years; that he cannot speak a word of German and is foreign to the community he lives among in religion and nationality. Here we have the case of a charge being laid and a straight denial thereto. Which is correct? How can the question be answered without an investigation? which Mr. Tennant has asked for and been refused.

British law holds a man innocent until proved guilty. British law and honor demand that an investigation be held in this case as do the Canadian public. The methods adopted by our politicians at Ottawa, be they Liberal or Conservative, are not so clean as to be entirely above suspicion. Ministers are after all but the servants of the people, and their actions should all be able to withstand the light of day. If an investigation is to be still refused it will be to the everlasting disgrace of our fair Dominion that Mr. Tennant, the father of a large family, who has served his country faithfully for 20 years in both a military and civil capacity, on the Lake of the Woods road, Boundary Commission, Dominion Land Guide service as well as the Customs, should lose his means of livelihood for himself and family on such questionable grounds. We feel quite certain that the true facts of the case have never been brought to Mr. Laurier's notice, otherwise justice would be done. The shame of it that such mean, petty tricks should be resorted to to suit political exigencies. We call upon Mr. Laurier, as head of the executive of our fair Dominion, to see that justice be done.

ONE can have too much of a good thing, a surfeit becomes nauseating. Such is the Regina Leader becoming by its virulent attacks on Mr Davin. The journal in question must indeed form a poor estimate of the taste of its readers when it treats them in almost every second paragraph to such senile innuendoes as have lately appeared in its columns directed against Mr. Davin which is simply the outcome of some private spleen not at all interesting to the majority of the public, who, from a newspaper of the Leader's standing, look for something of more public importance. The reason is not far to seek, and although Mr. Davin may not be exactly an angel—and no doubt he has his faults—yet he has also many compensative virtues which cover a multitude of sins. "Let him who is without guile cast the first stone," is a scriptural lesson too often forgotten by us all.

OBITUARY.

It is with sincere regret that we have to record the death of Mary Ann Fox, aged 11 years and 4 months, daughter of Mrs. Thos. Fox, of Indian Head. She was a very bright and cheerful child and loved by all who knew her. We deeply sympathize with the family in their bereavement.

IN MEMORIAM.

Our hearts are sad and lonely
Since Mary passed away;
Her days on earth were numbered,
With us she could not stay.

Her toil of life is ended,
She rests from pain and care
At home with Blessed Jesus
We hope to meet her there.

The death dew's on her forehead,
Her eyes they sought our face,
The last fond look then lingered
As loth to leave the place.

Our loss, we know, is heavy
By losing one so fair;
In mansions Jesus promised
We'll surely meet her there.

—Important changes to the Dominion land act are proposed.

—Hon. W. S. Fielding announced over fifty changes in the new tariff on Tuesday.

—Word comes this morning that the Northwest Territories will be granted a responsible executive and other reforms.

DYSPEPSIA

CURED BY DR. CHASE.

. . FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS W.W. HODGES SUFFERED —DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS EFFECTED AN ALMOST MIRACULOUS CURE. . . . .

Messrs. EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DEAR SIRS,—I take the liberty of writing to you regarding my experience with *DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS*, and the wonderful cure of dyspepsia of 18 years' standing effected by them with three boxes. I am as well as I ever was, and am a man of 64 years of age. I have recommended *DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS* to a great number of people and they all say they are worth their weight in gold. If you desire any further statement or certificate of my case, I will be pleased to furnish one.

Yours truly,
W. W. HODGES,
Holland Landing, Ont.

The New Tariff.

Speech of J. M. Douglas, M.P., On the Tariff, at Ottawa, April 29th

(Concluded.)

In the new tariff there are many things to encourage him. We have got rid of the forty and fifty and sixty and eighty per cent duties in the new tariff. This must be a relief to the agricultural classes. However, as representing the people and the opinions of the people in the west, we are bound to say that we would have been glad if the government had been able just to do a little more along the same line. We know very well that it is difficult for any government to make such a revolution on the fiscal policy as to strike out altogether the protective principle, that this would cause serious injury to many who are engaged in manufacturing interests, and that it might produce panic in many quarters. We are glad, however, that such changes have been made, and we believe that the government have gone as far as they possibly could go, in view of the general interests of the Dominion. But we hope that they had given the manufacturers such a hint as to show them that they have only a taste of that which is to come in future years. They have, in my opinion at least, only administered a homeopathic dose to the manufacturers of the country. We hope it will stimulate their growth and that the infant industries will advance as soon as possible so as to take care of themselves. I know that some hon. members have said that it was not a wise thing to keep the manufacturers or the business interests of the country in any uncertainty, that the mere fact that uncertainty exists will do an injury to all trade. I do not think, looking at the new tariff, that the government is likely to keep manufacturers in any uncertainty, or the business of the country in any uncertainty. They have declared that they believe it is not to be a perfect tariff, not to be an ideal tariff, but it is all that they can do under the circumstances in which they find themselves placed to-day; and we hope that by and by they will be able to carry out their pledges and their promises to the people and travel still further in the same line. So we regard the new tariff as a very gentle hint to the manufacturers of the country that the time must come that they will be required to do without the support they have enjoyed for so many years past. Why should such a state of things be perpetuated? Looking at the matter from a western standpoint, we regard the manufacturing interests, especially those of machinery, in this light: If our manufacturers cannot, to-day, after eighteen years of special advantage, give us as good and as cheap an article as we can get elsewhere, we feel that we are not justly dealt with when we are called upon to support them any longer.

Now, there are many things in the tariff bill which we would be disposed to accept as a fair instalment of what the government is likely to do, and we shall be able to return to our people, I hope, with a good deal of encouragement arising out of what has been done in their favor. Yet there are a few things which we must bring under the notice of the government, and we are not, I am sorry to say, in a position to adopt without dissent all that has been done. One point to which we take exception is the duty on agricultural implements. If we hold, as we do, that the protective principle has not done the west any great service, then we regret that the new government, in the new tariff, should do more for the manufacturer than the old government did, because the duty remains the same as under the old government on agricultural implements, but they have increased the privileges of the manufacturers. I understand why it is that they have conceded to the wishes of the manufacturers. To-day they find themselves not able to compete with the Americans in the production of machinery of the best grades. They needed some reduction on steel and iron to put them on an equal footing with their American competitors. Now, we would like to go back to our people and be able to say that under the new tariff the oppressor has not been strengthened, that his privileges are not greater than they were formerly. I would be better pleased to be able to say that the duty remains unchanged. But we shall be obliged to state that the manufacturer of agricultural implements has greater privileges under the new tariff than he had under the old, without any consideration being given to the consumer. Well, there is a way out of this difficulty. We have been reminded by the members of the government that this is not an ideal tariff. If it can be shown that an injustice has been done, they will be ready and willing to repair it; if a change is necessary, they will take it into their serious consideration. We would like to get out of the difficulty in this way. A large business in machinery is being done by the United States in the west, and when the duty is imposed upon the machine, it is not the duty upon the invoice price, or the commercial price of the American machine, but it is a duty imposed by the customs-house officer according to his judgment in the case. A machine that can be bought in the United States for $65 or $80 is valued at $100, and the people of the west have to pay a duty on $100 instead of a duty on $65 or $80. Now, I would like to throw out a hint this afternoon, that if the government will see fit to alter their law in reference to the valuation of those articles, and allow them to come in, not at a reduced price, but upon the price at which they are sold to people in the United States, it would very largely assist the farmers in the Northwest in procuring the machinery they so specially desire. I want also to say here that the preference is largely in favor of American machinery. That may have arisen out of the way in which the manufacturers have dealt with the people during the past years, and I mention here especially the Massey-Harris company. No better campaign literature could be used in the Northwest Territories than the will of the late Mr. Massey. It opened the eyes of the people; they felt that while they were struggling with difficulties, paying to that company, in many instances, not only 12 per cent, but sometimes 24 per cent, that while they had been subject to great hardships, and hundreds of our settlers had been starved out of home, many being obliged to leave and go elsewhere, this company had made the money and oppressed the settlers of the west. This question of machinery, therefore, has caused considerable dissatisfaction; the duty upon smaller implements has been reduced, but this is of more importance perhaps to the farmers of Ontario and of Quebec than it is to us. Scythes, hay knives and such articles are not very largely used. It is true the duty has been thrown off various smaller implements that are a necessity, and hence a ground of encouragement. There, is however, another question that we wish to bring under the attention of the government in the hope that they may yet remedy the matter, that is the question of coal oil. Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not in the position of one who has a by-election hanging over him, and I am not in the position of one who has clamoured for coal oil to be put on the free list when speaking to the people. But I feel that something ought to be done in this matter to relieve the people of the Northwest generally. This is a question of rates rather than of duty, the duty is a small matter, but the rates upon coal oil are a very serious matter. Now, I will read in your hearing

(Continued on fourth page.)

IT STRIKES HOME!

Chase's Ointment Cures All Skin Irritations.

GRACIE AITON.

Of the many skin diseases eczema is one of the worst and most common. The one effective remedy so far discovered for it is Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has never been known to fail. Mr. Andrew Aiton of Hartland, N.B., says: "My little daughter Grace Ella, aged three and a half, was a dreadful sufferer from eczema for three years. We tried a number of alleged cures and several doctors, but all without effect. Hers was indeed a bad case. Her little body was entirely covered with rash. One day our local druggist Mr. Wm. E. Thistle recommended me to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. I did so and four boxes effected a complete cure and saved our child."

Dr Chase's Ointment is just as effective for piles, salt rheum and sores of all descriptions. For sale by all dealers and Edmanson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto; price 60 cents.

There is nothing to equal Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for severe colds and lung troubles. Large bottle 25 cents.

QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, May 27, 1897.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

A FEW BRIEF PARAGRAPHS FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

The Flotsam and Jetsam of the World Around us Portrayed in Condensed Items, Which Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

New York state is purchasing a park site on the St. Lawrence River.

Angelo Clore, a quarryman of Gueph, Ont., was killed in a dynamite explosion.

Indian department headquarters will be shortly removed from Regina to Winnipeg.

A bill has been introduced at Ottawa to compel railway companies to carry bicycles free.

Lord Rosebery's filly Chelandry won the one thousand guineas at Newmarket, Eng., the other day.

The Liberals carried Quebec by a sweeping majority. Latest returns give them 54 seats and the Conservatives, 19.

William Lytle, of Toronto, a barber arrested the other night in a state of intoxication, suicided in the cells at the police station. An inquest will be held.

Belgium has resolved to get rid of "a. m." and "p. m." in the counting of time. The country has adopted the 24 o'clock idea now in effect on the western division of the C. P. R.

The first portion of the jubilee procession in London on the twenty-second of June will consist of the colonial premiers escorted by the representatives of the colonial corps. Canada will take the lead.

The city council of Montreal has voted ten thousand dollars towards the expense of the Queen's Jubilee celebration and three thousand dollars towards entertaining the members of the British Medical association.

Several cattle effected by lumpy jaw have been discovered at the eastern abattoir of Montreal. They came from Ontario and have been seized by Dominion veterinary inspector, McEachren, and will be destroyed.

Suit has been entered at Toronto on behalf of Mrs. Caldwell, the well known Toronto vocalist, against the town of Ingersoll for mental damages for injuries caused by a defective stairway in one of the town's concert halls.

The Ontario liquor men are at present in Ottawa in consultation regarding the course they may adopt in the matter of prohibition and the plebiscite. The liquor men have made up their minds that they have rights in the matter, and that those are worth looking after.

During a heavy thunder-storm near Oxenden, Ont., the other day, Westley Warren, a farmer, took shelter under the protection from a barn. Lightning stripped off his clothes from head to feet, and his flesh was terrible burned. He is unconscious and cannot recover.

At a meeting of the Grocers' association of Montreal the other night, it was announced that sixty-four wholesale firms and manufacturers had undertaken to protect the grocers against departmental stores by pledging themselves not to sell directly or indirectly to departmental stores in Montreal.

An anonymous donor has sent the sum of £7,500 to the committee of management of the charity bazaar in the Rue Jean Goujon, Paris, France, which was the scene of the late terrible tragedy from fire. This amount with the proceeds of the first day's sales, £1,800, equals the full receipts of the bazaar of 1895, and the committee is thus enabled to make distributions as before.

As a means of extending aid to the starving people of India, five hundred helpers of the Adventist sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich., have decided to live for a week on Hindoo diet and send their savings to the famine fund for India. The diet consists of a handful of grain daily, together with nuts and fruit. It is expected that one thousand dollars will be realized by the week's experiment.

A dispatch from Berlin, Germany says the Emperor William attended the consecration of two new churches and presented each with a bible containing his autograph and a text of scripture. In one case the text was from the Gospel according to St. John, "For without me ye can do nothing." In the second, the text was from the Book of Jeremiah, "Obey my voice and I will be your god, and ye shall be my people."

A New York dispatch says: Booth Tucker, commander of the Salvation Army, has been indicted by the grand jury for maintaining a nuisance and disturbing the peace at the barracks of the army, No. 124 West Fourteenth street. The complainant against Tucker is P. Smith, who resides in the rear of the barracks. The offense is a misdemeanor punishable with fine or imprisonment or both. Tucker will appear in the district attorney's office to-morrow to plead to the indictment and furnish a new bond.

The body of a man in a metal casket was taken from the Grand Central depot at New York and conveyed to the morgue of that city. The body arrived at the depot a few days ago and was not called for. At the depot it was said that all that was known there about the body was that it came over the C. P. R. from Undertaker Charles Haywood, Victoria, B. C. A record card on the casket bears this inscription: "Arthur Stroggs, died at sea, near Vancour island, British Columbia."

The Manitoba ministers now at Ottawa expect to meet the Federal ministers for the purpose of discussing the financial claims of the provincial government. It is reported from Ottawa that the claim has been altered since it was first presented to the Ottawa government last year. The claim that $800,000 was taken from Manitoba's capital account about twelve years ago for purposes purely federal and this amount must be added to the capital account now. It is also asked that compound interest on this amount be computed for a period of twelve years which will bring the total claim up to nearly $1,000,000. A demand will be made for the immediate payment of the capital account.

Turkey's Movement.

A dispatch to the London, Eng., Morning Post from Constantinople says it is probable that Turkey will demand a war indemnity of over six million sterling.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London, Eng., Standard says that the Turkish military commissioners held a prolonged conference with the sultan at the Yildiz Kiosk and decided to increase the troops in European Turkey to 432,000 men, a decision ratified by the sultan. In view of the possible early intervention of the powers, Edhem Pasha has been ordered to hasten his advance, leaving the line of communications to be guarded by reinforcements, which are daily dispatched to the front.

The correspondent also says: "I learn that a circular has been addressed to the Shsek-Ul-Islam to the Inmans in Constantinople and the provinces, which foreshadows the supposed approach of a holy war, the sacred edict for proclaiming which is being prepared.

A dispatch to the London, Eng., Times from Constantinople says: "Turkey will certainly claim a fair allowance of the rights of the victor, and in this claim she will be supported by Russia and Germany."

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Spanish Army Movements Consul General Lee's Report.

Captain-General Weyler has left Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, for the field. During a number of small skirmishes in Pozo Lunar district, Santa Clara, the troops captured an insurgent stronghold and made seventy-one prisoners. In the fighting which took place during the first ten days of the month of May, 218 insurgents were killed, and 46 not including the 71 already mentioned, were captured. The troops during the same period, lost four men killed and ten officers and 119 soldiers wounded. In addition the troops captured 188 stands of arms, 322 horses seized and 95 armed insurgents surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

During the debate in the senate at Washington, on the Morgan-Cuban resolution the other day, a strong plea was made for its reference to the committee on foreign relations, on the ground that the state department is in possession of recent official information on the Cuban question, which it is considered should be consulted before action is taken by the senate. The particular information to which reference was made, consists in the main, of a report by Consul General Lee, dated the latter part of April, in which he deals with the general situation and presents all the facts at his command, without making any recommendations as to the policy to be pursued by the government. In this report General Lee reports the insurgents are not decreasing in numbers, but according to the most trustworthy information at hand, and to all appearances there are more of them now than when he went to the island. He explains the apparent want of organisation by the statement that it is against the Cuban policy to conduct the war after the accepted modern idea on this point. The Cubans believe they can be most effective by pursuing their present method. General Lee also dwells on the condition of affairs in the island. The document is of a private nature, but while it could not be presented to the senate, it is believed that it would be accessible to the committee.

THE GREEKS VICTORIOUS.

The People of Athens Wild With Delight—Princes Congratulated.

The Athens correspondent of London, Eng., Daily Mail says: "Ten thousand Turks attacked the Greek position at Velettino. The firing ceased at four o'clock in the afternoon and it is evident the Greeks have met with a great success. There has been great slaughter at Pharsalos, where the battle is proceeding. The Crown Prince Constantine telegraphs as to the engagement at Velestino: "With God's help our side has conquered."

The Athens correspondent of the London, Eng., Standard, says: "The is great rejoicing over receipt of official telegram from Pharsalos saying that the Turks have been repulsed and that the Greeks hold their positions after a three hours battle. The dispatch says that the Crown Prince Constantine and Prince Nicholas fought courageously in the front rank, risking their lives a hundred times and that they had an ovation from the whole army when the fighting was over.

"The government forwarded to them its warmest congratulations, assuring them that they have celebrated their father's name day in the most admirable manner. The king and the cabinet have also addressed a manifesto to the troops congratulating them upon their courage and patriotic devotion.

"The public is overjoyed and is already forgetting the earlier blunders of the campaign.

A dispatch to the London, Eng., Daily News from Valestino, says: "The Turks were repulsed after five hours fighting with a heavy loss. Simultaneously Edhem Pasha's main force engaged the Greek outposts at Pharsalos, and the fighting lasted from 2 p. m. until 7.30 p. m., both armies retaining their original positions."

The Athens correspondent of the London Times says: "Simultaneously with the attack at Valestino, the Turks attacked the Greek outposts at Tatar, near Pharsalos. It is said that both attacks have been repulsed by the Greeks. General Smolenski says: 'The brigade at Valestino is deluged with blood.'"

Ice Cream Saved Him.

It is to a dish of ice cream that Thomas Kaywood a New Jersey man owes his life. Kaywood had been seized with hiccoughs, and medical aid could afford no relief. The hiccoughing continued in fits day and night, and finally the doctors gave the patient up, saying that nothing could prevent death. Kaywood requested that they give him a dish of ice cream to eat, and his friends, thinking that he must be out of his head to ask for such stuff when he had been without solid food for a long time, humored him. He ate a small quantity of the cream when it was brought, and then lay back on the bed, expecting another paroxysm of hiccoughing. It did not come, however, nor has his strange ailment troubled him any since. The ice cream had done what the doctors could not with all their remedies, and no one was more surprised at the relief than the victim himself.

Peruvian Silver Laws.

A special to the New York Herald says: "The Peruvian government will cease the coinage of silver after May 10, and will not permit the importation of any silver coin. Director Preston, of the United States mint, was officially advised to this effect the other day. All importations of any silver coin after May 10, will be made exclusively at the port of Callao, and delivered to the mint by the customs officer, to be melted into bars and then returned to the owners. It is stated these new regulations were made to check, if possible, the rapid depreciation of the Peruvian silver currency."

A Double Fatality.

A peculiar double fatality occurred the other evening before hundreds of spectators in Lincoln park, Chicago. While boating on Lake Michigan, Matthew Roche and his ten year old nephew Harry Flynn, attempted to exchange seats. The boat overturned and the boy was drowned, although twice Roche succeeded in pulling the little fellow on top of the capsized craft. While this was going on, Albert Mattari, who was in the crowd at the water's edge, suddenly pitched forward on his face dead. His death is ascribed to the excitement caused by watching the struggles of the drowning boy.

A GIANT SEE-SAW.

A Wonderful Affair that Will Swing 200 Feet Above the Earth.

A unique feature of the Tennessee Centennial, which recently opened at Nashville, Tennessee, is the greatest see-saw of which anyone ever heard. It is a mightily enlarged affair that is exactly similar in principle to the sort almost every child has enjoyed which is known as "teetering." It is the nineteenth century evolution of the pine board and the rail fence to the mighty steel columns that support two huge cars, each of which will accommodate fifty persons.

The see-saw is composed of a central tower and a bull steel beam. This steel tower is thirty feet square at the base and seventy-five feet high to the upper pin. On this pin the beam, which is of steel, swings vertically. It is rectangular in sections, is thoroughly braced and 150 feet long. It is swung on its axis by means of two steel segments, which are affairs resembling huge croquet wickets the ends of which fasten into the beam and the rounded center slides over a portion of the tower which is prepared to receive such action. Technically speaking, pinions driven by the operating machine engage the two segment.

To the ends of the big steel beam cars are suspended—one car at each end. Each car is lifted alternately to point a 200 feet above the ground. This is the maximum height. The length of the steel beam is also 200 feet. The cars used are similar to those attached to the Ferris Wheel in Chicago. When one car is at its maximum height, the other rests upon the earth. The beams will move very slowly, the time necessary for the ascent and descent from the ground to the maximum height and vice versa being about five minutes.

So slowly will the beam move that the sense of motion to the occupants of the cars will be almost entirely lost. This is so arranged in order that very many persons whom a journey into the air of this sort would be likely to annoy with nausea, may be free from any such internal disturbance. The view to be obtained from these cars will be of extraordinary beauty. The scene of the battlefield of Nashville will be visible to the passengers as well as the "Hermitage," the home of Andrew Jackson; Belle Meade, the famous stock farm of Tennessee, and many other points of interest.

The machinery that will move this huge see-saw is located at the bottom of the steel tower and enclosed in a small house. It is very simple for while the tower and the huge truss beams are monsters of their sort, so delicate will be the adjustment that the task of the machinery in moving them will be comparatively easy. Everyone that has ever teetered—and that means almost all the persons who will read this article—understands how necessary it was that the board should be nicely balanced upon the fence, or upon whatever object was its central point of support. This is the idea that has been observed in the construction of the giant see-saw.

It seems wonderful when one thinks of it, that so great an affair as this could be adjusted with such mechanical nicety. Yet C. H. Devallor, of Nashville, whose idea it is, says that were it not for that same delicate adjustment, the see-saw would be an utter failure. The question naturally arises, is it possible for the steel beam to slip and thus destroy this balance and get beyond the control of the machinery. The inventor says, however, that owing to the tremendous prehensile strength of the structure, especially at the points where any strain may possibly develop, that an accident of the sort suggested is absolutely impossible.

At the time of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, or rather some months previous thereto, an idea something like that which has resulted in the construction of the see-saw was broached. The builders and mechanical experts who were asked to pass upon the idea laughed at the plan and said that even in this era of wonderful creations the successful carrying out of such a project was entirely out of the question. It simply could not be done. Mr. Devallos, has, however, shown that the seeming impossible is clearly practicable and his see-saw promises to be one of the greatest attractions at the Tennessee Centennial.

The contractors promised to have the see-saw finished early in May, and from present indications their task will surely be completed, and it is likely that by the time this reaches the public the first trial will have taken place. There is no reason to doubt that the see-saw will be an entire success. Models which are exact duplicates in detail of the towering structure have worked perfectly. All sorts of experiments have been tried with them for purpose of meeting in advance and difficulty which would be likely to assail the combination that stands on Vanity Fair in the exposition grounds.

The only seeming impediment to the entire success and great popularity of the see-saw seems to be that on the face of it it is what the Tennessee mountaineer calls "coary." When a man stands on the ground and looks up at the top of the tower and remembers that the swing of the great truss beam would take him 200 feet from the earth with nothing but air between him and terra firma, he is likely to hesitate. There really will be no danger, but the trouble is, it is likely to seem as if there were, and to most people this is as bad as of what was feared really existed.

If the career of the see-saw at the Tennessee exposition is a success, it will mean a new era in amusement enterprises, for there is no reason why these mechanical teeters cannot be constructed on a much smaller scale. There are a great many people who possess so many years that they cannot bring themselves to confess that there still clings to them that inate love of teetering which when children they were able to gratify. If the see-saw make its appearance in the great cities, the chances are that there will be no age limit upon the passengers.

A DEED OF HEROISM.

By Sticking to His Post a Boy Saves Many Miners.

With a box containing two hundred pounds of dynamite on fire, ten feet away from him, John Thomas, the boy who runs the compressed air hoisting engine in the Tamarack mine at Houghton, Mich., stuck to his post and saved the lives of men at work in the mine by his wonderful bravery. Ten seconds after Thomas had hoisted the men to the level the dynamite exploded, smashing the engine to pieces and doing other damage, but the men and the boy to whom they owe their lives, were in a place of safety. Miners working in the twenty-third level had put seven cases of dynamite in a box for future use. At noon a miner accompanied by Thomas went to the box and found it on fire. Thomas went to his post, gave the alarm to the miners on the level below, ran the engine until he had hoisted them up. He then fled. The alarm of fire caused great excitement. No one was injured in the rush to reach daylight from the depth of three thousand to four thousand feet.

Husband—What do you want with that thing? You'll never have any use for it in the world. Wife—But just think, it was marked down from a dollar ten to ninety-seven cents.

HARD STUDY IN SCHOOL.

BRINGS ON A SEVERE ATTACK OF ST. VITUS' DANCE.

A Young Girl's Life for a Time Made Miserable—Could Not Use Her Hands and Found it Difficult to Walk—Health Restored.

From the Napanee Express.

Nervousness is the frequent cause of much misery and suffering. One of the effects of this breaking up of the nerves, particular among young people, being chorea or St. Vitus' dance. A correspondent tells of a young lady at Selby who was badly affected with this trouble. He says: "I never saw anyone suffering so badly before from nervous disorder. She was violently jerking and twitching all the time, and could not use her right hand at all. Anything she would try to pick up with it would instantly fall. When she would attempt to walk, her limbs would twist and turn, the ankle often doubling down and throwing her. Lately I heard that she had been cured but doubted the truth of the statement and went out to see her. The statement proved quite true, and believing that a recital of the facts of the case would be of advantage to some one who might be similarly suffering, I asked permission to make them known, which was readily granted. The young lady is Miss H. M.

Gonyon, a general favorite among her acquaintances, and it is thought that her trouble, as is not infrequently the case, was brought on by hard study in school." Miss Gonyon gave the following statement: "All through the fall of 1894 I had been feeling unwell. I did not speak to anyone about it, for I was going to school and was afraid if I said anything about it to my parents they would keep me at home. I kept getting worse, and at last grew so nervous that I could not hold my pencil. My right side was affected most, though the trouble seemed to go through my whole system. In January I was so bad that I had to discontinue going to school, and I was constantly growing worse. I could not use my hands because I would let everything drop, and frequently when I attempted to walk I would fall. My brother had been ailing for a long time and was then using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and getting better, so I thought that as they were helping him so much they would be a good medicine for me. Before the first box was done I was feeling much better, and after using the Pink Pill about a month, my health was fully restored. It is now more than a year since I discontinued the use of the pills, and I have not had the slightest trace of the malady since. I am satisfied Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from a life of misery, and I would strongly recommend them for nervous troubles.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

They Do Good Work.

The following letter tells what people think about Laxa Liver Pills:

DEAR SIRS.—I gladly testify to the virtues of Laxa Liver Pills. I used to be troubled with severe headaches and constipation for a long time, and took these pills hoping for a cure, and my hopes were rapidly fulfilled. I have found them a never failing remedy and heartily recommend them.

Signed, MISS S. LAWSON.
Moncton, N. B.

"What's the matter with Slims? He used to be a very enthusiastic bicycler." "Slims quit when collectors took to the wheel. They literally ran him out of the sport."

Husband is Well.

Mrs. Wm. Hambly, Belleville, Ont., says: "My husband was troubled with kidney complaint, rheumatism, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, etc., and could not get relief until I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills for him. He has now used four boxes in all and is perfectly cured."

Doan's Kidney Pills are the ones that cure. Remember the name, Doan's.

She—"It will be a long time before men will be able to turn somersaults on the bicycle." He—"Why, that was exactly what I did, when I first rode a wheel."

Erysipelas Cured.

GENTLEMEN.—In the spring of 1893 I was taken with erysipelas in the face which left me in a very bad state of health, but having taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters I can truly say that it cured me. You are at liberty to refer anyone to me for further particulars as regards this wonderful medicine.

JAS. S. CROCKER,
South Farmington, Annapolis, N. S.

"Quartermoak has sued a bicycle manufacturer." "What for?" "He says the man has forced his arm chair factory into bankruptcy."

Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

The great pain cure. Used externally cures rheumatism, swellings, sprains, bruises, stiffness, pain and soreness of every description. Internally used it cures croup, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, quinsy, etc. Price 25c., all druggists.

Strawber—Do you think you will have any trouble in keeping the engagement secret? Singerly—I had to tell the girl, hadn't I?

Undoubtedly the Best.

GENTLEMEN,—I wish to say that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has proved a wonderful remedy in my family. We would not be without it for twice its price. I say it is THE BEST (not merely one of the best but the best) medicine ever brought before the public for summer complaint or diarrhœa, either in children or adults.

JOHN UNDERHILL,
License Commissioner, Strathclair, Man.

INSOMNIA.

Three Months Without Sleep—Wasted in Flesh and Given Up to Die, But the Great South American Nervine Soothes to Rest With One Dose and Effects a Rapid an Permanent Cure.

Mrs. White, of Mono Township, Beaverton P. O., was dangerously ill from nervous trouble. She was so nervous that she had not slept a night for three months. She was so low that her friends despaired of her recovery, in fact, had given her up to die. She was persuaded to try South American Nervine. Her relief was so instantaneous that after taking one dose she slept soundly all night. She persisted in the use of this great cure and gained in health rapidly, so that now there is not a sign of the nervousness, and she feels she is entirely cured. If you doubt it, write and ask her.

The Supreme Test: "What is his reputation for veracity?" "Very good; he hasn't seen a flying machine this spring!"

UNTOLD AGONY.

Distracted by Excruciating Rheumatic Pains—Seven Years' Untold Misery No Remedy to Help—No Physician to Thwart the Onslaught—But South American Rheumatic Cure Charms Away the Pains in 12 Hours and the Suffering Slave is Emancipated.

J. D. McLeod, of Leith, Ont., says: "I have been a victim of rheumatism for nearly seven years, being confined to my bed for months at a time, and unable to turn myself. Have been treated by many of the best physicians without benefit. I had no faith in cures I saw advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic cure. At that time I was suffering agonizing pains, but in the of 12 hours after I had taken the first dose the pains left me. Three bottles completely cured me, and I rejoice in having the opportunity of telling what a great cure it has wrought in me.

"I wisht I was a sollumpolist," said the speculative tramp. "Why?" "Because den I could save trouble by walkin' in me sleep."

MUST BE DISSOLVED.

Kidney Disease Can Only be Cured by a Remedy Which is in Liquid Form—Common Sense of Science.

For a disordered stomach and sick headache, pills and powders are not without effect, but when these same remedies are said to cure kidney disease the common sense of science rebukes the claim. This insidious and growing disease will not be driven from the system unless a medicine is given that will dissolve the hard substance—uric acid and oxalate—that give rise to the distress and pain that is common to all who suffer from kidney complaint. South American Kidney Cure is a kidney specific. It dissolves the hard substances, and while it dissolves it also heals. The cures effected leave no question of its merit.

Miss Kittish (addicted to slang)—"Everything goes." Miss Fosdick—"Except flying machines."

FOR BIG EATERS.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are a Pleasant and Safe Liver Regulator. They Stimulate Digestion and Counteract the too Common Error of Over-Eating—Take one After Dinner—No Inconvenience—They act Pleasantly. 40 Doses in a Vial, 20 Cents.

Never have that tired feeling if you keep your liver active, and Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are a liver specific.

Brownell—Do you think the Cubans will eventually gain their liberty? Harkness—No; you remember "The pen is mightier than the sword."

Personal Experience.

Mr. H. Hindson, of Hindson Bros., Watford, Ont., says: "From personal experience I recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for nervousness and general weakness of the system and can say without doubt they are the best medicine I ever used."

"Those people next door are still in their honeymoon." "Have you seen him kissing her?" "No, but he lets her read the morning paper first."

"Buy a tandem? What on earth do we want of a tandem, Maria?" "Why, I am sure, John, we could do a part of moving with it next Saturday and save money."

AGENTS Make big money handling Radam's Microbe Killer. Good thing for pushers. Exclusive territory. Manager 98 Dundas St., London, Ont.

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12 Ladies' or Gent's Bicycles Value $1,200.

"GENDRON" guaranteed one of the best wheels made, sold by D. E. ADAMS, Winnipeg, AND
24 Gold Watches Value $600
Ladies' or Gent's size, Hunting Case, Keyless, guaranteed timekeepers,

—AND—
12 pairs Silver Cream and Sugar Value $40.00
A TOTAL VALUE OF $1,840
Given away in one year FOR
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The wrappers of no other soap but Royal Crown, whether made by us or not, will be received.

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Price 50 cents per Box, or 6 for $2.50. At Druggists, or Mailed on Receipt of Price by T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto.

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Return 25 wrappers taken from Richard's Pure Soap to my address and receive a handsome Souvenir; 1 wrappers for your choice of 150 book of fiction, by popular authors. Useful books free on application. Address
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In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B.
No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties as Burdock Blood Bitters. It not only cleanses internally, but it heals, when applied externally, all sores ulcers, abscesses, scrofulous sores, blotches, eruptions, etc., leaving the skin clean and pure as a baby's. Taken internally it removes all morbid effete or waste matter from the system, and thoroughly regulates all the organs of the body, restoring the stomach, liver, bowels and blood to healthy action.
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Good Housekeepers say Blue Ribbon Tea besides being the nicest, is by far the most economical. Try it.

OUR WESTERN HERITAGE.

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE GREAT WEST BRIEFLY TOLD.

A Resume of the Events of the Week Told in Short and Interesting Items—Prominent People, Their Sayings and Doings.

Queen Victoria Gardens is the name of a new park, recently opened at Winnipeg.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons of Winnipeg will shortly organize a bicycle [illegible].

By prairie fires last week Jas. Smith of [illegible] lost his stable and shed, also three calves.

A new paper to be called the East Kootenay Miner will be established shortly at Golden, B. C.

Superintendent Whyte, of the C. P. R., has been appointed manager of the entire western division.

A detachment of Mounted Police will probably be stationed at the head of Lynn Canal, Yukon.

[illegible] members of the Ninetieth, Winnipeg Rifles will represent the battalion at the queen's jubilee.

Mr. Oppenheimer, of Vancouver, was badly mutilated by falling from a car window near Hudson, N. Y.

A private "palace" car, formerly used by the Mormon prophet, Brigham Young, is now in use on a Rossland, B. C., railway.

Messrs. Henderson and Omerod, of Toronto, have entered partnership to [illegible] oil manufactory in Winnipeg.

The British Columbia government have [illegible] strong protest to the Dominion government against any relaxation in the Behring Sea regulations.

Mr. Davies, member for Saskatchewan, has introduced a bill at Ottawa to reduce the term of service in the Mounted Police [illegible] years, to obtain a pension.

Marpole, who has for many years filled the position of the Pacific division of the C. P. R., has been appointed general superintendent in succession to H. Abbott, retired.

An investigation is being made into the cause of death of the late Mrs. Sarah [illegible] of St. Andrews. From certain indications it is feared she committed suicide by drinking laudanum.

The Ogilvie Milling Company's grain warehouse at Sintaluta, Assa., burst a [illegible] and several thousand bushels of No. 1 hard wheat is spread over the ground, some of it in the bottom of a [illegible] near the warehouse.

A coal mine has been found at Montgomery, [illegible] miles south of Calgary, N. W. T., right on the line of the C. & E. R. A tunnel of forty feet has been made, and the report of an expert miner says that the seam is a most promising one.

A young man named Harvey Hinsman committed suicide by shooting at Ladner's Landing on the Fraser river, twelve miles from New Westminster, B. C. Deceased was 21 years of age and was employed at the Wellington farm creamery. The only reason for the deed, as far as known, is that the deceased had some trouble with the machinery at the creamery.

Both the steamers Ruth and Gwendoline have been wrecked in the Kootenay River. The Ruth, plying between Jennings, Mont., and Fort Steele, B. C., went to pieces four miles north of Jennings on a return trip loaded with a cargo of ore and having twenty-two passengers on board. All the passengers and crew [illegible] but the cargo and boat are a total loss. No sooner had the Ruth sunk than a similar fate befel the steamer Gwendoline. Both were loaded with silver ore from the North Star mine at Fort Steele for Great Falls smelters. The two boats were worth $30,000 and the value of the ore is unknown.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

His Throne and His Life in Peril—His Great Wealth.

Uneasy lies the head that wears the Grecian crown. King George is now occupying a peculiarly trying position. By attempting to seize Crete he put himself at the mob in defiance of the feeble protests of his premier and now he faces almost certain defeat in war, and perhaps, a revolution that may drive him from his throne. Under ordinary circumstances the monarch of the Hellenes might not care greatly, since the powers, when he took his seat in 1863, guaranteed him a round million of dollars a year in case he should be driven from power, besides which he has already saved up enough out of the liberal allowances of $250,000 a year and perquisites to make him the wealthiest sovereign of Europe. The king has always had an eye to the future, and in recent years has built himself a magnificent palace near Copenhagen, to which he might retire to end his days in the case to which he has always been [illegible]. That would not be a bad termination of the career of the young scion of an impoverished and obscure royal family, if that were all. But there is reason to believe that George had resolved to wipe out, by one bold stroke, the contemptuous indifference with which he has been regarded by other sovereigns who have never held his intellectual qualifications in high esteem. The time seemed [illegible] for realizing the old Greek dream of the seizure of the Turkish empire, or, at any rate, of a good part of it. The Christain sentiment of the world was aroused; an alliance, covert or open, with some great power was to be expected, and it seemed certain that the Balkan states would likewise declare war. Instead the [illegible] of Europe has been maintained with firmness; the Balkans have announced to Russia that they will remain neutral and the Turk is conducting the war in his usual freely aggressive style and with more than usual success. The King of Greece is, therefore in a situation of [illegible] peril - not alone to his throne, which he may be philosophically resigned to, but also to his life and the lives of his family, a contingency that can certainly not be contemplated with equanimity. He has the mob at his back in [illegible], and in any event must suffer. King George has led a blameless if rather indolent life; under him the Greeks have had self-government to a very large degree, and in every respect his administration has been better than that of the unhappy Otho, his predecessor. That he should have ruled in exemplary if colorless fashion for thirty-four years, and then in any event have to face the humiliation of defeat and possibly of such flight as King Otho took, is distressing indeed.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Vancouver Jubilee.

Vancouver means to celebrate the Royal Diamond Jubilee in connection with the Dominion day, on the 1st and 2nd of July, with a big carnival of sport. The city will, however, also collect by subscription and municipal grant a sufficient fund for a permanent memorial. The exact form of this is not yet decided, but it may be a small central park or prettily planted public square with lawns and beds of flowers and provision made for the holding of open air summer concerts. A strong committee has been formed under the presidency of the mayor and probably a sum of at least $10,000 will in the end be raised for the special memorial. The ladies of the city hope also to collect a substantial sum towards Lady Aberdeen's proposed Victorian Order of Home Helpers. But the local energy will chiefly be devoted to establishing a local memorial of the empire's greatest reign.

THE COST OF PEACE.

The Powers Have Submitted a Proposition to Greece.

Diplomatic pourparlers have been brought to a definite conclusion.

Greece has formally adhered to the preliminaries of peace as agreed upon by the powers and the heads of different legations have received positive assurances investing them with the authority to treat for her with Turkey. The negotiations at Athens are regarded as concluded. The collective note from the powers on the subject of mediation was presented to the Greek minister of foreign affairs, Skouloudis, by Onou, the Russian minister at Athens.

Following is the text of the document: "The representatives of France, Italy, Great Britain, Germany and Austria charge Onou, representative of Russia, and Dovet, of the diplomatic corps, to declare in the name of their respective governments that the powers are ready to offer mediation with a view to obtaining an armistice and smoothing the difficulties actually existing between Greece and Turkey, on condition that the Hellenic government declares it will proceed to recall its troops from Crete, and adhere formally to autonomy for Crete, and will accept unreservedly the counsels which the powers may give in the interests of peace."

The reply of the Greek government was as follows: "The Royal government in taking the note and declaration of the Russian representative, acting in the names of the ministers of the powers, declare they will proceed to recall the royal troops from Crete, and adhere formerly to autonomy for Crete. The king confides the interests of Greece in the hands of powers."

Active measures, it is further stated, were taken at Constantinople to stop any further advance of Turkish troops under the command of Edham Pasha Greece having accepted mediation, the ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople have been instructed to approach the Turkish government with a view to ascertaining on what conditions Turkey agrees to declare peace.

Skouloudis consulted with Premier Ralli and the king. Officials of the foreign office were up all night in long anticipation of the action of the German minister, who early in the morning sent his secretary to inform the Greek foreign office that he had received instructions to join the representatives of the powers and proffer mediation.

As soon as the reply of Greece to the note of the powers was handed to the representatives of the power, the latter telegraphed the dicision of the Greek government to the representatives of the powers at Constantinople with the request that they obtain an armistice with a view to arranging for permanent peace. There is a sense of relief at Athens at the prospect of an immediate end to the calamitous war. No excitement and no popular demonstration is anticipated.

In the English house of commons the first lord of the treasury and government leader, A. J. Balfour, announced that instructions had been received from all representatives of the powers at Athens saying that mediation between Turkey and Greece had been offered to the latter country, and had been accepted by the Greek government.

The expenses of the war between Turkey and Greece are estimated at $25,000,000, which Greece will be required to pay as indemnity, in annual installments guaranteed by the Thessalian revenues.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: It is reported that orders have been sent out for mobilization of the fifth and sixth army corps reserves, stationed at Bagdad and Syra, for the immediate dispatch of fifty battalions to Konick, from which point they are to be taken to Ismeed, Asia Minor.

These preparations which involve expense that Turkey is quite unable to bear cannot be required against Greece. They excite anxiety, as indicating that Turkey is preparing either to confront a more formidable foe or place herself in a strong position in which she will be able to ignore the powers and their plan of mediation.

Three staff officers have been sent to the depots of the fourth army corps at Erzeroum and Erzingan, to report whether there is a sufficient supply of arms and equipments to mobilize the reserves of that corps.

Six officers of Turkish troops stationed at Janina, together with the commandants at Louros, Phillippiada and other stations, have arrived at Constantinople in chains. They will be tried for neglect of duty in face of the enemy.

An Athens correspondent says: Ralli, the Grecian premier, showed me dispatches with reports from Col. Manos, and various civil authorities in Epirus, showing that fourteen villages between Toulour and Kastrosykla have been burned by the Turks after all the women and children had been massacred, except a few who were hid in the fastnesses of Mount Zalongos, famous during the war of independence, and a few more who concealed themselves in marshes along the shore, and finally managed to get aboard the Greek ships half dead with hunger and fear.

Not a stone of the village of Kamarina is left standing. Men fought like lions in defence of the women who sought refuge in the woods, and caves of Mount Zalongos, and when chased by the Turks, jumped from the precipices to avoid capture and dishonor.

Irresistable Courage of the Greeks.

A stirring incident in connection with the battle of Velestino has just been reported. Gen. Smolenski, with some of the magnetic influence attributed to Skobeloff, rode along the lines addressing the soldiers and imploring them to remember the traditions of their race, if need be, till the sacred soil of Thessaly should be saturated with their blood. It was like an inspiration. Both uniformed soldiers and men who wore only bandoliers filled with cartridges around their native attire, cheered and gripped their rifles more firmly. They gave another shout of determination and indulged in reckless, wild, but sometimes searching shell fire. The Turks fired volley after volley steadily on the intrepid enemy. Then the Greeks left the shelter of the trenches and charged with wild shouts. The Turks quivered for a moment and retired in confusion to the shelter of the mountain ridges. It was a brilliant Greek success.

Some dentists speak of the rooms in which they receive their patients as "parlors." But they ought to call them "drawing-rooms."

WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER.

Cubans Defeated Double Their Number of Spanish Troops.

A dispatch to the New York Journal from Havana, says: "Cuban troops led by Gen. Jesus Robi, has defeated the Spanish column of Gen. Rey. The Spaniards numbered 1,300, or over twice as many as the insurgents who were pitted against them. Rey's route was so complete that he has been removed from his command by Weyler and will be sent to Spain to answer charges of cowardice before a military tribunal. Robi was encamped near Bayamo when his scouts brought news to him of the withdrawal of the regular Spanish troops from that city and the abandonment of the place to local volunteers. Gen. Calixto Garcia, commanding the Department of the East, sent one of his dynamite guns with the best trained crew under his command, with instructions to Robi to fall upon the city forthwith. Robi had little difficulty in taking the city. The volunteers offered slight resistance, but holding out long enough to warrant the bringing of the dynamite gun into play. The insurgents sacked the government commissary, liberated Cubans in the prisons and supplied themselves with all the arms and ammunition that the garrison contained. They nailed the Cuban colors to the flagstaff on the city hall, and were about to evacuate the city and carry off the plunder, when Rey's forces hove in sight.

Robi's forces were still in Bayamo when Rey's advance was discovered. Fleeing volunteers had taken the news of the attack on Bayamo to Rey at Manzanillo, and the Spanish general, on the point of embarking with his command for Havana and thence to Spain, decided to hurry back to Bayamo to the relief of the garrison.

Robi took up a position beyond the city and awaited the coming of the Spanish hosts. Before Rey's men could fire a shot the dynamite gun was opened on them and a rattling fire of musketry followed. The Spaniards, though taken by surprise, pushed on bravely.

The terrific work of the dynamite gun, which was used with frightful effect, however, at length dismayed them and a panic was soon the result. The terrorized men retreated in disorder and were far beyond the control of their officers.

The slaughter of the Spanish troops by the dynamite gun was terrible. The insurgents were practically unscathed, the enemy having had scarcely a chance to fire on them. Garcia decided not to hold Bayamo, having need of the men for more important work.

BETRAYED THE GREEKS.

Many of the Greek Officers Say Such Was the Case.

The Athens correspondent of the London, Eng., Times says: "So great is the change in public sentiment that no opposition whatever is provoked by the decision to recall the army from Crete. King George, who was believed to be unapproachable on this subject, has finally yielded with good grace. The Journal Akropolis publishes some startling revelations. It sent a correspondent to Pharsalos to investigate the cause of the retreat from Larissa, and he was allowed to question the members of the dismissed staff. Without exception they denied that they refused to carry out the orders of the cabinet save on one occassion, when the government wished to remove some superior officers from their commands. The ministers had, indeed, ordered the army to stay on the defensive, but the staff considered that a defensive position would be more effectually secured by advancing to certain points. The officers positively denied giving the orders for a general retreat from Mati, and declared that they were not responsible for the abortive attack on Meneze. They explained that the retreat began with wholesale desertions from the division of Col. Mavronichalis, facing the Turkish position at Dereli. Then the panic spread, the staff was powerless to check it, and a reorganization to defend Larissa was impossible. M. Ralli came to headquarters during the night and begged the staff to save the army.

With reference to the retreat in Epirus the papers print the following extraordinary telegram from Colonel Botzari: "It is a disgraceful slander to say that I ordered the retreat. My bridgade had advanced victoriously to the gates of Janina. Why it retreated is a question for court martial to decide, and the guilty parties should be punished with death.

WILL NOT BE ALTERED.

The Amendment to the British Columbia Mining Law Defeated.

The clause in the Mines Amendment Act, originally intended to shut out United States and other aliens in British Columbia from obtaining free miner's licenses and holding and disposing of claims thereunder has, after twice passing the ordeal of committee opposition with success, been rejected "on report" by the narrow majority of one vote, the numbers standing 13 against the alien exclusion clause, and 12 for the retention of it. The change in front in favor of non-exclusion was only effected at the eleventh hour, as the result of extreme pressure brought to bear on members by financial organizations in the Kootenay mining country and by representatives of many thousands of United States miners there located. The pressure was really tremendous, as there were behind it nearly 25,000 United States miners, engaged in exploiting B. C. precious metal deposits, behind whom again were United States moneyed interests, represented by probably $20,000,000. The premier, the Hon. Mr Turner, and his colleagues, thoroughly alarmed, worked like beavers to bring a majority of the house around to veto the clause, although several members of the ministry and their leading supporters, including particularily the Hon. Mr. Eberts, attorney-general, had in the first instance supported it. The whip thus made, only just succeeded and several members, who reluctantly "changed front," aver that a law restricting British Columbia mining rights to British subjects and men declaring intention so to become, must ere long be made, not merely in retaliation for like United States legislation, but rather in legitimate defence of British priority of claim to the benefits of the natural resources of a great province of a greater British Dominion.

Electric Carriage Trial.

A new electrically propelled carriage has just been given a successful trial in London, Eng. It is the invention of Mr. Darracq. The cells, or accumulators, to the number of forty-four, are carried in two boxes, with a gross weight of 600 pounds, and sufficient power is obtained for a run of fifty miles, while the cost of recharging does not exceed $1 for a similar distance. An advantage which does not appear to have been yet obtained by other motor cars of any description is that any speed can be acquired, from a quarter of a mile up to twenty miles an hour, if need be. Furthermore all the accumulators discharge at the same time and, in descending an incline, to some extent recuperate themselves. Practically the extra power that is required to maintain the same speed uphill is regained coming down. During a run through Oxford street and other crowded thoroughfares the carriage ran most smoothly. The body of the vehicle itself is shaped like an ordinary brougham, with the exception that the driver is perched behind, as in the case of a handsom cab. A long handle does the steering, while the customary switch regulates the speed. The wheels and mechanical portions are so arranged that a carriage of any shape can be slung on them and changed at pleasure. The brougham Itself presented a neat appearance and afforded comfortable riding, besides being fitted throughout with electric light, and the result may certainly be regarded as an indication that another forward step has been achieved in the progress toward the ideal motor car.

LONGEST TUNNEL IN THE WORLD

It Will Be Under Pike's Peak, and Will Cost $20,500,000.

Two gangs of workmen have just begun digging in Colorado the longest tunnel which man ever attempted to construct. The main bore will be 20 miles long, and connecting with this, are subsidiary tunnels with a total length of 30 miles. So in reality the task that has been put under way is that of digging 50 miles of tunnels, and every foot of the vast system will be under Pike's Peak and the mountains that tower on each side, says the San Francisco examiner.

The starting point of the main tunnel is at the foot of the mountain leading up to Pike's Peak, near the old town of Colorado City. This point is but a short distance from the railroads which span the country between Colorado Springs and Manitou. From here it runs almost due southwest. The further end of the tunnel is at the edge of the mountains at Four Mile creek, over in Freemont county, Col., six miles south of Cripple Creek, and near the little town of Sunol. Two gangs of men, as stated, are working on the tunnel, one at each end. Just at present they are making progress at the rate of thirty feet per day. It is believed that the mammoth task they have undertaken will be completed in seven years from the first of the present month.

The main tunnel will pass directly under the cone of Pike's Peak at a depth of nearly 7,000 feet and 2,700 feet beneath the town of Victor. Its average depth from the surface will be 2,800 feet, and it is designed to test the mineral deposits of the territory at the great depths. Thirty miles of laterals are contemplated, and these will pass underneath all the Cripple Creek, Victor, Gillette, the various small towns and a thousand mines are to be made tributary to this vast system.

Under present circumstances the distance—the shortest way—from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek is 54 miles. By way of the tunnel the two cities will only be sixteen miles apart. It is estimated by contractors that the average cost per foot of excavation will be $8. This makes the total probable expense of digging the tunnel and its subsidiary branches $2,520,000. All of this sum the tunnel people expect to crush out of the ore their workmen will break while excavating or glean from the nuggets which may fall out of secret pockets so far below the earth's surface.

PAPER OF THE OXFORD BIBLE.

Only Three Persons Who Know the Secret of Its Making.

The paper making of Oxford Bibles is a specially important and interesting part of the work. At Wolvercote, a mile or two out of Oxford, the university has a large mill for the supply of its own requirements, says Chamber's Journal. A good deal of the paper they turn out here is made of old ship's sails, the material of which, after battling with storms in all quarters of the world, comes here for the purpose of being made into paper, printed in almost every language under heaven and bound up into volumes to be again scattered far and wide into all the uttermost ends of the earth.

This Wolvercote paper has much to do with the great reputation that Oxford has acquired in the production of Bibles and other devotional books. Twenty years ago and more the management here hit on a valuable invention in paper making, and ever since their "India paper" has been the envy and puzzel of manufacturers all over the kingdom. There are said to be only three persons living who know the secret of its make, and, though the process has never been legally protected, and all the world is free to imitate the extremely thin but thoroughly opaque and wonderfully strong and durable paper of the best Oxford Bibles if they only knew how, all the world has hitherto quite failed to do so.

It is as thin as tissue, but perfectly opaque, and so strong, that a strip of it, three inches wide, has proved to be able of sustaining a quarter of a hundred-weight. Over 160 works and editions are now printed on this paper. This special advantage has very largely helped Oxford to retain the leading position which it originally gained by being nearly the first, if not quite the first, printer of books in the kingdom, and by the prestige of its name.

The Only Pearl Farm In The World.

There is said to be only one pearl farm in the world, but that pays its proprietor handsomely. This farm is in the Torres Strait, at the northern extremity of Australia, and belongs to James Clark, of Queensland. Mr. Clark, who is known as "the king of the pearl fishers," originally stocked it with 150,000 pearl oysters. Now 1,500 men 200 of whom are divers—and 250 vessels are employed in harvesting the crop. "I have been fifteen years engaged in pearl fishing," Mr. Clark told a correspondent of the Melbourne Age. My experience has led me to the belief that, with proper intelligince in the selection of a place, one can raise pearls and pearl shells as easily as one can raise oysters. I started my farm three years ago, and have stocked it with shells which I obtained in many instances far out at sea. My pearl shell farm covers 500 square miles. Over most of it the water is shallow. In shallow water shells attain the largest size. I ship my pearls to London in my own vessels. The catch each year runs, roughly speaking, from £40,000 worth up to almost five times that amount.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

Successful Ascent of Professor Barnard's Air Ship.

At the Tennessee centennial exhibition grounds the other day, Prof. Arthur Barnard, physical instructor of the Young Men's Christain association, of Nashville, began a journey in an airship constructed by himself. The officials of the exposition and the people attending the exposition witnessed the ascent of the aerial voyage. The ship moved off in perfect order and passed out of sight in a few minutes. Prof. Barnard promised to sail against the wind, arising into the wind and he did so. The air ship will be continued in use at the exposition. Prof. Barnard said he would land again in the evening at the starting point. The air ship is 45 feet long and 20 feet in diameter.

UNCLE SAM'S DOMAINS.

Some Peculiar Incidents Respecting Our Neighbors Across the Border.

Perhaps the most novel strike ever heard of is that now on at Stirling, Ill. The strikers are the thirteen saloon keepers of the town, who assert that they will keep their places of business closed until the council accedes to their demand that the price of licenses be reduced from $1,000 to $500. Both sides are determined not to give in and meanwhile the residents of the town are becoming so dry that they rattle.

A certain steamboat line running out of Port Huron, Mich., has a standing rule that clergymen and Indians can travel on its boats for half fare. The other day the agent of the line was approached by an Indian preacher from a Canadian reservation just across the river, and asked for free transportation to his destination on the ground that he was entitled to one-half rebate because he was an Indian and the other half because he was a clergyman.

In January last a family moved from Kansas up to Selbyville, Ind., and with them they brought a fine maltese cat. All the family seemed satisfied in their new home except the cat, which disappeared after about three weeks. Last week the family received a letter from neighbors in their old home telling them that their cat had put in an appearance there, tired and emaciated, but with still enough life to show joy at arriving again at its old haunts.

A year ago a Maryland woman was injured by a dynamite explosion, both her hands being blown off. The hands were found, but a thimble which she had been wearing at the time continued missing. Recently an abcess formed on her body, and caused so much pain that a doctor made an incision preparatory to removing the growth. Imbedded in it he found the long missing thimble, which had evidently been blown into the flesh and the wound it made attributed simply to the force of the explosion.

Richard Garrity and Bernard McDonald were fellow workmen in a New York iron foundry until a few days ago, when they had a quarrel. From words the men passed to blows, and finally Garrity, who was the stronger man of the two, picked up McDonald, carried him to a nearby vat full of scalding water and threw him in. The victim was quickly pulled out by other persons who were standing near, who had not comprehended Garrity's awful design until it was all over, but he was so terribly scalded that he cannot live.

Manitoba Gazette.

The following appointments appeared in last week's issue:

To be justice of the peace for the province—Wm. Scott, of Lothair.

To be clerk of county court at Souris—Thomas Lockhart, of Souris.

To be bailiff of the county court of Souris—James Madill, of Souris.

To be clerk of the county court of Hartney—Benjamin McDermott, of Hartney.

To be bailiff of the county court of Hartney—Donald Bissett, of Hartney.

To be clerk of the county court of Dauphin—Thomas Whitmore, of Dauphin.

To be bailiff of the county court of Dauphin—John A. McKinnon, of Dauphin.

The resignation of Malcolm Cameron, of Gartmore, as a provincial constable has been accepted.

The resignation of R. W. Jameson, of Winnipeg, as a license commissioner for District No. 4, for the year 1897, has been accepted.

To be license commissioner for District No. 4, for the year 1897—Albert E. Richards, of Winnipeg, vice R. W. Jameson, resigned.

Under the provisions of "The Public Health Act," the following have been appointed to compose the provincial board of health, to hold office for the term of one year from the 10th day of March, 1897:

James Patterson, M. D., of Winnipeg.
John Mackie, M. D., of Portage la Prairie.
Alexander Fleming, M. D., of Brandon.
George Riddell, M. D., of Crystal City.
S. J. Thompson, V. S., of Carberry.
Gordon Bell, M. D., of Winnipeg.

The aforesaid James Patterson, M. D., to act as chairman of said board at a salary of $200 per annum, and Edmund Marter Wood, of Winnipeg, to act as secretary of said board at a salary of $400 per annum.

To be health inspectors, under the provisions of "The Public Health Act," at salaries of $400 per annum:

James Patterson, M. D., of Winnipeg.
John Mackie, M. D., of Portage la Prairie.
Alexander Fleming, M. D., of Brandon.
George Riddell, M. D., of Crystal City.

To be justice of the peace for the province—James Stuart, of Winnipeg.

The Pasteur Method.

Mr. Jos. Barnsfield who has been connected with the factory of Lister & Co., manufacturers of the Alexander cream separator, England, recently arrived in Winnipeg to join the staff of the company in that city, and he will have charge of the fitting up of the machinery supplied by the company, repairs to creamery machinery, etc.

Mr. Barnsfield's first work will be at Shoal Lake, where for Mr. Robt. Scott, he will install a complete Pasteurizing plant. Mr. Scott will this season treat his cream in the same method that prevails in the leading factories in Denmark. The cream will be heated to 166 degrees Fahr. and immediately reduced to 40 degrees before being set to ripen. The advantage of this treatment is that all wild and noxious flavors and all objectionable bacteria are destroyed and a more healthy and uniformal product results.

A Congress of Religions.

A call has gone forth for a great congress of religions, in which every nation of the earth shall be represented, to meet at Delhi, in 1898, and discuss the question of the true way of salvation according to the teaching of wise men of every race.

The call emanates from a Hindoo of illustrious descent, Maulna Syed Nusrat Ali Saheb, the editor and proprietor of the Moslem Chronicle, a Delhi paper that is printed in both native and foreign languages and has a wide circulation in India. In the office of the paper there are no less than 300 varieties of type, representing the printed character of almost every known tongue in the civilized world, and the call for the great religious congress has been printed in various languages and scattered broadcast over the face of the earth.

The call has been sent to every minister and priest of any prominence in America. Many have replied that they will be there.

The object of the congress is explained by the call to be:

1. To bring together the eminent and leading representatives of all religions of the world, with a view to enabling them to expound the merits of their respective creeds.

2. To give these representatives an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the main principles of every religion, and thereby enabling them to judge how far each religion is based on true and unimpeachable principles.

3. To ascertain what practical, social and moral effects each religion has provided upon the community professing it.

4. To set forth how far the doctrines of each religion are in conformity with reason, science and the laws of nature.

5. To trace the origin of each religion, and to scrutinize the system followed in the preservation of its traditions.

6. To show, in an exhaustive manner, the various religious teachings common to each religion.

7. To enable the representatives of the various religions to draw conclusions as to the merits or demerits of the various religions, not in an antagonistic but in a truth-seeking spirit.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

MAN AND THE APE.

Dr. Spencer Trotter Illustrates Points of Resemblance and Dissimilarity.

Dr. Spencer Trotter of Swarthmore college delivered an illustrated lecture at the Academy of Natural Sciences on "Animal Characteristics of Man."

"In his brain structure," said Dr. Trotter, "man is evidently closely allied with the ape, and the difference between man and any of the higher apes in this respect is not so great as that which exists between the apes and monkeys, taken as a whole, and the other mammalian orders. And as Huxley says, 'The difference in weight of brain between the highest and lowest man is far greater, both relatively and absolutely, than between the lowest man and highest ape.'"

Speaking of heredity, Dr. Trotter said it was a well known fact that the young of all animals tend to revert to the ancestral type. "Thus," said he, "in a group of closely allied species of birds—where some of the species are solidly colored and some have mottled plumage and spotted breasts—the young of the solidly colored species are often conspicuously mottled and spotted. This is notably the case with the thrushes, especially in the case of our robin. So among mammals the young of many species exhibit markings quite different from their parents. Lion cubs, for example, show spots which ally them to the leopards and their kind.

"The human infant presents many simian features, which, though shocking to the fond parent, point nevertheless toward a common anthropoid ancestry. Among the most remarkable of these evanescent characteristics are the plantar furrows or creases on the sole of the foot in newborn babies, which, as Dr. Louis Robinson has pointed out, present a striking similarity to the creases on the foot of the ape. Dr. Robinson has also shown that not only the plantar furrow, but also the great mobility of the toes, in young babies must have had their origin in an arboreal ancestor possessing a prehensible foot. The disproportionate strength of grip in the hand of a young baby and the tendency which it shows to cling to things further support the theory of an arboreal life on the part of man's archaic ancestor.

"The young ape is quite human in the relative features of the head and face, while the adult degenerates toward a more bestial character. At the same time the adult man approaches more toward a lower type in certain features, notably in the greater development of the brows and facial elements, and his senile characters are decidedly simian."

In conclusion, Dr. Trotter said that, while his ancestors may have had advantages in protection from the weather by a hairy covering and a more keen sense of hearing and smell, man had unquestioned advantages in the development of his mental faculties and the skill of his hand.—Philadelphia Press.

A Novel Barometer.

It has taken a clever Frenchman to discover a kind of barometer which may be safely called unique. An English journal says that it is nothing more nor less than the figure of a general made of gingerbread. He buys one every year and takes it home and hangs it by a string on a nail. Gingerbread, as every one knows, is easily affected by changes in the atmosphere. The slightest moisture renders it soft, while in dry weather it grows hard and tough.

Every morning on going out the Frenchman asks his servant, "What does the general say?" and the man applies his thumb to the gingerbread figure.

Perhaps he may reply: "The general feels soft. He would advise you taking an umbrella." On the other hand, if the gingerbread is hard and unyielding to the touch, it is safe to go forth in one's best attire, umbrellaless and confident.

The Frenchman declares that the general has never yet proved unworthy of the confidence placed in him, and would advise all whose purse will not allow them to purchase a barometer or aneroid, to see what the local baker can do for them in the gingerbread line.—Harper's Round Table.

A Great Catalogue.

It is said the great catalogue of books which the British Museum has in process of compilation will be completed within a year or two. This work will contain a list of nearly all the books that have ever been published. One hundred and ten years ago the museum completed its first catalogue. It consisted of two volumes folio in manuscript. In 1819, this catalogue had grown to eight volumes. A new edition was commenced in the thirties. Only the first letter was printed; the rest were written. It was completed in 1851, and consisted of 150 folio volumes. In 1875 the list had grown to 2,000, and five years later to 3,000 volumes. The new edition, commenced in 1881, will be printed, and it is to consist of 600 volumes, containing a list of 3,000,000 titles.

His Legs Worth $17,640.

The conclusion of a remarkable suit for damages has been reached and a verdict given in favor of James M. Fonda, of St. Paul, Minn., against the Twin City Rapid Transit Co., for $17,640. Nearly two years ago Fonda lost both his legs by being run down by a street car at Seven Corners, St. Paul. He brought suit for $25,000, and when the case came on for trial a few months ago, the attorneys of the plaintiff after their case was practically all submitted, moved to discuss the case without prejudice. This was done. The case came on for trial a few days ago, and this big verdict against the street railway company resulted.

Two Men Drowned in Wabigoon.

Two prospectors were drowned in the Wee Sandy Lake, five miles east of Wabigoon, while duck shooting in a canoe the other day. Their names were Cecil Creighton, aged 26, Toronto, and J. S. Johnston, formerly purser on the upper lake steamers. Two other men, Moore and Lyon, were upset and nearly drowned, while attempting to rescue Creighton and Johnston, and were themselves barely saved by Vaughan and Patterson. Creighton and Johnston by this time had sunk to the bottom. Moore had sustained Creighton by holding his clothes with his teeth until benumbed with cold.

The Queen Regent of Spain has issued a decree, authorizing the raising of £8,000,000 to be secured by the customs duties of Spain to meet the cost of military operations in Cuba and the Philippine Islands. The Bank of Spain will undertake the issue.

Electric Express Trains.

The New England railroad company of Boston, Mass., will try the experiment of running express trains by electricity, using the third rail system now in use on the Old Colony line at Nantasket. These trains will be run between Harford and New Britain, leaving each station every twenty minutes, and as the running of the trains is an experiment only tickets specifying electric service will be accepted and no luggage will be carried.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE—Taking effect on Monday August 24, 1896.

MAIN LINE.

N. Bound, Read Up: Freight No. 155 Daily	St. Paul Ex. No. 103 Daily	STATIONS.	S. Bound, Read Down: St. Paul Ex. No. 104 Daily	Freight No. 154 Daily
[illegible]	2 55p	Winnipeg	[illegible]	6 45p
[illegible]	[illegible]	‡Portage Junc.	1 13a	7 00p
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Norbert	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cartier	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Agathe	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	‡Union Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	‡Silver Plains	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Jean	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Letellier	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Emerson	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pembina	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Grand Forks	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Winnipeg Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Duluth	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	Minneapolis	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	Chicago	[illegible]	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

E. Bound, Read Up: Ft. No. 254, Mon., Wed., and Friday	Ex. No. 254, Tues., Thur., Sat.	STATIONS.	W. Bound, Read Down: Ex. No. 253, Monday, Wed., Fri.	Ft. No. 255, Tues., Thur., Sat.
[illegible]	2 55p	Winnipeg	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Morris	2 35p	[illegible]
[illegible]	12 43p	‡Lowe Farm	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 34p	[illegible]	‡Myrtle	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 04p	[illegible]	Roland	[illegible]	9 10a
5 27p	11 51a	‡Rosebank	3 53p	9 47a
4 53p	11 37a	Miami	4 06p	[illegible]
4 02p	11 17a	‡Deerwood	[illegible]	11 17a
[illegible]	[illegible]	‡Altamont	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10 47a	Somerset	[illegible]	12 28p
[illegible]	[illegible]	‡Swan Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 25p	[illegible]	‡Indian Springs	[illegible]	1 39p
[illegible]	10 07a	‡Mariapolis	[illegible]	2 07p
[illegible]	[illegible]	‡Greenway	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Baldur	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	9 17a	Belmont	6 43p	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	‡Hilton	7 06p	[illegible]
9 47a	[illegible]	‡Ashdown	[illegible]	5 22p
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wawanesa	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	‡Elliotts	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8 14a	Rounthwaite	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 45a	[illegible]	‡Martinville	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 00a	[illegible]	Brandon	[illegible]	[illegible]

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

W. Bound, Read Down, Mixed No. 3 3, Every Day Except Sunday.	STATIONS.	E. Bound, Read Up, Mixed No. 3 4, Every Day Except Sunday.
4 45 pm	Winnipeg	12 35 pm
4 58 pm	‡Portage Junc.	12 17 am
5 14 pm	‡St. Charles	11 50 am
5 19 pm	‡Headingly	[illegible] am
5 42 pm	‡White Plains	11 17 am
[illegible] pm	‡Gravel Pit Spur	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	‡La Salle Tank	10 4[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	‡Eustace	10 29 am
6 47 pm	‡Oakville	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	‡Curtis	9 50 am
7 30 pm	Portage la Prairie	9 30 am

‡Flag station.

Stations marked—‡—have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 103 and 104 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or

CHAS. S. FEE, G.P. & T.A., St Paul. H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg

Manitoba & Northwestern Railway.

TIME CARD, JAN. 3rd, 1897.

Read down | Read up

Mon Wed Fri to Minnedosa	Tuesday, Thur and Saturday	Monday and Friday	Stations.	Tuesday and Saturday	Monday Wed. and Friday	Tues Thur Sat from Min'dosa
	[illegible]	D	Winnipeg	A	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Air Line Junction		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Bergen		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Rosser		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Meadows		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Marquette		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Reaburn		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Poplar Point		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		High Bluff		[illegible]	
9 25	[illegible]	12 30	Portage la Prairie	19 00	[illegible]	16 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Macdonald	[illegible]	[illegible]	15 15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Westbourne	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 40
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Woodside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gladstone	17 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Midway		[illegible]	12 10
[illegible]	[illegible]		Arden		[illegible]	11 25
[illegible]	[illegible]		Neepawa		[illegible]	10 45
[illegible]	[illegible]		Franklin		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	A	Minnedosa	D	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tu to Russell, Thu to Binscarth	Saturday to Yorkton	Monday to Birtle	Stations.	Monday from Birtle	Monday from Yorkton	Wed from Russell, Fri from Binscarth
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Minnedosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rapid City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Newdale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Strathclair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shoal Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kelloe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Solsgirth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	A D	Birtle	D A	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Foxwarren		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Binscarth		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]		Harrowby		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Langenburg		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Churchbridge		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Bredenbury		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Saltcoats		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Rokeby		[illegible]	
	[illegible]	A	Yorkton	D	[illegible]	

SHELL RIVER BRANCH.

Tuesdays			Wednesday
22 30	D	Binscarth	A 8 40
23 15	A	Russell	D 8 00

SASKATCHEWAN & WESTERN R'Y.

Thursdays			Fridays
16 10	D	Minnedosa	A 15 00
16 40		Rivendale	14 00
17 10	A	Rapid City	D 14 00

W. R. BAKER, Gen. Manager. A. McDONALD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Lake Manitoba Railway & Canal Co.

Going North, read down | Going South, read up

3rd Class Fre't No. 3, Fri. only	2nd Class Mixed No. 1, Mon, Fri	STATIONS.	2nd Class Mixed No. 2, Thur, Sat.	3rd Class Fre't No. 4, Fri. only
	d12 30	Portage la Prairie	a19 00	
	13 06	Macdonald	18 2[illegible]	
	13 30	Westbourne	18 0[illegible]	
	14 00	Woodside	17 30	
	14 3[illegible]	Gladstone	17 00	
	[illegible]	Gladstone Jc	16 5[illegible]	
	15 0[illegible]	Ogilvie	16 3[illegible]	
	15 2[illegible]	Plumas	16 1[illegible]	
	16 0[illegible]	Glenella	15 2[illegible]	
	16 2[illegible]	Glencairn	15 1[illegible]	
	17 [illegible]	Eldon	14 2[illegible]	
	17 2[illegible]	Laurier	13 5[illegible]	
	17 [illegible]	Makinak	13 3[illegible]	
	18 2[illegible]	Ochre River	13 10	
d19 45	a19 00	Dauphin	d12 30	a21 40
20 15		Valley River		21 10
a20 45		Sifton		d20 50

D. B. HANNA, Superintendent.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, May 25, 1897.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Wednesday, May 19	76	44
Thursday, May 20	72	43
Friday, May 21	80	48
Saturday, May 22	60	38
Sunday, May 23	57	33
Monday, May 24	68	32
Tuesday, May 25	76	49

Local and General

—Mr. J. Love, late of the Leland hotel, left for his ranch on Tuesday.

—Messrs. W. Henley and J. R. Brown were sworn in as J.P's this week.

—Mr. J. Fisher and his son Willie, of Balgonie, visited Qu'Appelle this week.

—We regret to hear that Mr. John Howden, president of the agricultural society, is seriously ill.

—Scott & Co. shipped two carloads of hogs to the Kootenay district to-day. Pork now commands a good price.

—Mr. W. Chapman left for the old country Sunday evening and expects to see the jubilee celebration in London.

—The attention of our readers is drawn to the advertisement of Messrs. MacCaul & Harvey, in another column.

—Mr. Turner of Indian Head, was in town yesterday canvassing in the interests of two journals for which he is agent.

—Mr E Wharton who has been visiting relatives here for some time past, returned to his duties on the Soo road yesterday.

—Mr. Angus Currie of Indian Head, is now busy with the brick work at the new creamery, which he expects to complete in a few days.

—A race against time, distance 12 miles, for $10 a side, was trotted on Saturday evening by H. Bray's gray pony, which won easily in 55 minutes.

—Mr. A. Macdonald of the H B Co. Fort Qu'Appelle, was in town this morning to meet Mrs. McDonald on her return from a visit east.

—Mr George Gibson of Brine & Fetherstonhaugh's livery stable, received a kick from a horse this week and in consequence has had to lay up.

—The parlor social held by the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church on Monday evening, was a very successful affair financially and otherwise.

—The concert to have been given at Fort Qu'Appelle by Miss Edith J. Miller, the famous contralto, on the 28th inst., and postponed to Monday, 31st., has again been postponed, this time indefinitely.

—The big jubilee school picnic proposed in our last issue, has met with a cool rebuff, not more than a corporal's guard turning up at the meeting on Tuesday evening, and so the matter has been dropped.

—Mr. H. Kidd was a passenger on the Atlantic express, Monday evening, bound for the Emerald Isle, to visit the scenes of his youth. Mr. Kidd expects to be able to do something in the emigration line, for which purpose he is armed with a letter from the council. Mr. Kidd thinks he will have no trouble in inducing quite a number to return with him to Canada, and is able from experience to advise emigrants as to their requirements in their new homes, and point out how to avoid mistakes. We heartily endorse the action of the council in giving Mr. Kidd authority to speak in its name and will anxiously await results.

—Mr. W. Heubach of Kutawa, arrived from the east last week with two carloads of fine thoroughbred young stock, which he has taken out to his ranch. Mr. Heubach also imported a bloodhound (?), but regarding the breed of this animal Mr. Heubach's friends express a difference of opinion, one contending it is a beagle, another a Bedlingham terrier, and another a deer hound. Our opinion is that the animal simply belongs to the family *canis vulgaris*, a breed not entirely new to the Northwest. With this animal Mr. Heubach expects to exterminate many coyotes and jack rabbits which are plentiful in the west.

—A band of Crees treated Qu'Appellites to a "hungry dance" on Tuesday afternoon. Some of the bucks wore little else but nature's garb freely decorated with paint and feathers. The musical part of the programme was all that could be desired.

Peterborough, Oct 22, 1896.

To Messrs. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto

Gentlemen—I take great pleasure in testifying to the merits of Dr. Chase's K & L. Pills. They prove themselves to be just what they are recommended for, and are one of the best selling pills that I have ever handled. J. D. TULLY, Druggist.

—Mr. F. Blackwell and family arrived from Gladstone, Man., on Tuesday morning and has entered upon his duties as proprietor of the Leland hotel, having leased the same from Messrs. Love & Raymond. Mr. Blackwell is well known to the travelling public, and the excellent reputation of the Leland will be safe in his hands.

The 24th.

Her Majesty's 78th birthday was celebrated here on Monday in a truly loyal manner, and Qu'Appelle has added once more to her reputation as a jubilant town. Not for years has there been such a crowd on our streets. From Regina, Fort Qu'Appelle, Indian Head, Wolseley, Sintaluta and far-away Balgonie they came, decked in holiday attire and on pleasure bent. The hotels were taxed to their utmost to provide accommodation and it has kept the landlords busy ever since counting up their gains. The weather was most favorable for an outing and everybody took advantage of it. The hills around town were dotted with the tepees of several bands of Indians, who shone resplendent in gaudy attire and paint; altogether, Qu'Appelle is to be congratulated on her successful celebration. The sports opened with a football match, for which four clubs entered, Edgeley, Vernon, Spencerville and a club from the Mission. The playdown resulted in Edgeley defeating Vernon, and the Indians defeating Spencerville. The Indians then tackled Edgeley but were defeated.

A baseball match was expected to have been pulled off but the different clubs communicated with said they were not in shape and could not accept the invitation; however, at the ninth hour Indian Head saw Wolseley coming west and decided to come too, but no thing came of it and no game was played.

A match race between H. Bray's Grey Billy and C. Hall's Regina, resulted in Regina winning. A good deal of interest centered on this trot as both ponies are speedy and did their best to win.

In the open trot Prince W Powley's horse Oliver Kidd, secured first money with J. B. Hawkes' Deer a close second.

The half mile open running race was well contested and resulted in Cyclone coming under the wire first with Dick second.

In the half mile pony race there were five entries, but A. E. Iredale's Hazel secured first money, closely followed by Gray Billy.

The farmers' trot brought four horses to the wire but they were not to it with the Mayor of Balgonies handsome mare Deer, Hill's Regina finishing second.

The 3 year-old dash resulted in Andros' Tilby getting under the wire first, followed by Lowney's Clinker.

The entries for the Indian pony race were not numerous and when at the quarter-post two ponies bolted for the woods, leaving but two to finish the race, which was won by Red Shirt, followed by The-man-who-wouldn't-stop-to-take-a drink.

Half-mile bicycle race — Toye 1, McIvor 2.

Mile bicycle race—Pingle 1, Tinning 2.

Running long jump—George S. Davidson 1, Almas 2.

Standing long jump—Davidson 1, Travis 2.

Running hop-step — Almas 1, Davidson 2.

Standing hop-step—Davidson 1, Almas 2.

Three standing jumps—Stevenson 1, Travis 2.

Vaulting—Taylor 1, Robia 2.

The thanks of the sports committee is due to Messrs. A. McLean of Indian Head, J. C. Pope of Regina, and others, who acted as starters and otherwise assisted in carrying out the programme.

In the evening a supper and parlor social brought festivities to a close.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

AFTER TEN LONG YEARS

Of Mental and Physical Sufferings and failures with Common Medicines.

Paine's Celery Compound Completely Cures Mrs. Hopper, of Thornhill, Ontario.

What a blessing it would be to all humanity if all suffering men and women knew just what Paine's Celery Compound is able to do.

The work that cannot be done for the sick in long years of experimenting with other medicines is successfully carried to victory by Paine's Celery Compound in a few short weeks.

The cure of Mrs. Hopper fully proves the assertion made above. After years of failures, misery, agony and despondency, Paine's Celery Compound made a "new woman" of one who had become a mere wreck—one who fast was facing the grave.

Have faith, sufferer! A strong deliverer is ever ready to help you! From to-day let your hope be centred on Paine's Celery Compound and its power to cure. It has never disappointed any; it cannot fail with you.

Read Mrs. Hopper's wonderful testimony:

"With very great pleasure and satisfaction I wish to add my testimony to what has already been said in favor of Paine's Celery Compound. For a very long time I suffered from general debility and run down system. Having heard of Paine's Celery Compound, I determined to give it a trial, and I am happy to say it has done for me more good than I can express. For ten years I doctored with other medicines without any good results; but after using Paine's Celery Compound I am perfectly restored to health, can eat well, digestion is good, and my sleep is sweet and sound. Altogether, I am a new woman. I always recommend Paine's Celery Compound to my friends."

The New Tariff.

(Continued from Page One.)

the rates as given by the Canadian Pacific railway, and the figures that are here given can be fully substantiated. Freight rates per gallon from Petrolea, Ont., to the following places in the Northwest: To Winnipeg, 7 24 cents; to Portage la Prairie, 8 23 cents; Brandon, 8 88, Moosomin, 9 43; Broadview, 10 25; Regina, 10 99; Moose Jaw, 11 28; as near as we can make it; these are the figures of the Canadian Pacific railway. Medicine Hat, 13 03; Calgary, 13 6; Revelstoke, 16 54, Lethbridge 15 39, Manitou, 8 51; Killarney, 9 06; Deloraine, 9 43; Carnduff, 9 51; Prince Albert, 14 13, Edmonton, 16 64; Rapid City, 9 06; and so on. I need not occupy the time of the house by reading further, but you will see this is a very serious matter. At present coal oil may be sent in tanks by rail to Winnipeg; there it is put in barrels and distributed over the west. This also adds to the expense of coal oil in that country. The cost of barrelling the oil, warehousing and reshipment will be about 5½ cents. Now, I wish to elaborate this a little further and show what the result is when looked at in another light. The rate on coal oil from Petrolea to Lethbridge, for example, per hundred pounds is $1 6 ½; according to their own rates it is 15 39 cents per gallon, making the freight rate per ton $33 30. At this rate the freight per carload of twenty tons would be $666. The distance from Petrolia to Winnipeg is about 1 500 miles, and from Winnipeg to Lethbridge 777 miles. Now it is generally acknowledged the world over by railway companies that half a cent per ton per mile is good pay. Proceeding upon this principle, half a cent per ton per mile for 2 277 miles would be $11 38, or per carload twenty tons, $2 27 6. The rate charged, you observe, is $666 instead of $227 60, or $438 40 in excess of the generally admitted paying rate. The railroad rate of 15 39 cents per gallon is three times what it should be, three times a paying rate, and should not be more than 5½ cents per gallon on the cargo.

Here, then, you see the freight rate is a very great difficulty. This is not a matter perhaps that the government can rectify, but they can allow the coal oil transported by railway companies to be examined and permitted to pass on to points in the west, where it can be handled and distributed, thus saving the expense of barrelling the oil which will be 5 cents more, and in this way the difficulty could be to some considerable extent overcome. My contention was when I came to this house this session that we should have at least a 3 cent cut on coal oil. We were met here with this difficulty, that this would seriously affect the business in western Ontario. Well, Sir, I am not so selfish, and I hope the people of the west are not so selfish that they would desire to injuriously affect parties interested in this business. But here is a way out of the difficulty, one which would relieve our people and promote the interests of gentlemen engaged in the business in western Canada, and I hope it will receive the careful consideration of the government before the house closes, inasmuch as a 5 per cent gallon advantage might be realized by the people.

We would like to see some change made in the new tariff—(1) in regard to agricultural implements, (2) in regard to coal oil, (3) in regard to fruit.

It is well known that the Northwest is not a fruit growing country. The Territories can produce the best of wheat and of beef, and they are prepared to purchase their fruit. But a serious difficulty is met with in the new tariff, especially as regards grapes and strawberries. There is a duty of 2 cents per pound on both these articles, which simply means 200 per cent. In California grapes can be bought for $2 per ton. The duty on those grapes is $40 per ton, the duty on packages being extra. Last year it was possible to buy Concord grapes in Michigan at $7 50 per ton, with the same duty of $40 or an ordinary 500 per cent. We see no reason why the people in the west should be debarred by the tariff from purchasing fruit, and it is desired that lower rates should be granted than those in the new tariff. We are simply throwing out hints and stating reasons why in the interest of the people of the Northwest changes should be made, and I hope the hints thrown out will be taken into serious consideration by the government and that they will give us some relief along those lines.

I believe this government has at heart the well-being of the agricultural classes. They have given evidence of this in regard to the dairying question and cold storage, and those interests will be largely strengthened by the attention already given them, and our people, having in view what has already been done along those lines, are taking new heart. I am glad also to observe from letters I have received from the Northwest that the new tariff is already taking pretty well there. I have pointed out these difficulties, which I personally feel, and I consider it is incumbent on me to speak of them in the interests of the western country. So we accept this tariff as an instalment of what the government will do. I know it is impossible to remove this principle of protection which is obnoxious to the people of the west—it cannot be done in a year or two. You cannot take the smell out of a fish barrel by one scouring, it needs to be repeated, and so I hope that as regards the tariff, after it has passed under the revision of the government, the people of the west will find they have supported a government that is looking forward to the adoption of free trade principles.

I desire to say a word about our relationship to the motherland. As farmers we send many of our surplus products to the mother country, and she receives them gladly; at the same time we are pleased to have access to her markets, and we feel it a hardship that we cannot be allowed to purchase in an unrestricted market. If she takes our surplus products, it is only just and fair that we should take her manufactured goods, if they are better and cheaper than we can produce at home. I rejoice in the step taken towards lowering the duties between Canada and the mother country, and I rejoice at the adroitness with which the present government have tackled that question in view of all the difficulties that surround it. I think we may hope for great things that shall result to the country's good. I can fully understand why hon. gentlemen opposite have a great deal to say on this question, because virtually this was a tid-bit with them in former years, and the government of the day has literally scooped the whole thing out and left them nothing to talk about along that line. We desire, then, to leave these matters with the government and hope that the measures which have been taken will do much to strengthen the hands of the producers in the Northwest and to give us new encouragement and new strength to cope with difficulties of climate and general living.

Established 1877. CAPITAL, $250,000 Incorporated June 16, 1892.

Jas. McMillan & Co. INCORPORATED.

DEALERS IN

HIDES, PELTS, FURS, WOOL,

TALLOW, GINSENG AND SENECA.

PROPRIETORS OF THE MINNEAPOLIS SHEEPSKIN TANNERY AND TWIN CITY TALLOW WORKS.

EXPORTERS OF FINE NORTHERN FURS

Shipments Solicited.

Careful Selection, Full Prices.

Immediate Remittance. Courteous Treatment.

Rope and Tags Furnished Free.

Write for Circular

REFERENCED BY PERMISSION:

Security Bank of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. | Peoples Bank, - - - Minneapolis, Minn.
First National Bank, - Minneapolis, Minn. | Montana National Bank, - Helena, Montana.

MAIN HOUSE, 200 TO 212 FIRST AVENUE NORTH,

MINNEAPOLIS, - - - - - MINNESOTA.

SPRING, 1897

Our New Spring Samples RECEIVED.

The very Latest Patterns in English, Scotch and Irish Suitings, Trouserings and Overcoatings.

Kindly call and examine them, whether you wish to order or not

J. H. BRETHAUER & CO.

Qu'Appelle Station, agents for the Celebrated Dominion Pants Company.

Favorites for Long Years

For long years Diamond Dyes have been the favorite family dyes in the Dominion of Canada; and although imitation package dyes have been plentifully offered for sale, their great popularity is due to the "Diamond" in strength, fastness, beauty of color and brilliancy, as known to the great majority of women, and they were condemned and avoided by all who valued good and bright colors. No sensible woman can afford to risk her goods with poor dyes when the "Diamond" are admittedly the world's best.

A most important point to remember is that the Diamond Dyes cost no more than the crude and common dyes sold by some dealers for the sake of large profits.

Ask your dealer for the "Diamond;" if he values your trade he will be in a position to supply you.

Spencerville Splashes.

Broncho Bill he went away,
He went with a teacher, so they say,
To be scalped on the 24 h of May,
Leaving to the natives, Ta ta boom de ay.

Oh, say, did you see those skeleton puppies on the post at Crazy Corner?

Rain is needed very badly just now in this part of the country.

We understand our friend Mr. G. McMichael is about to erect a new frame dwelling.

One of our young men has lost his nerves so completely that he can undergo the torture of having initials tatooed on his arm.

SCURFY HEAD.

If a child's head is scurfy, do not comb the hair, which is apt to scratch and irritate the scalp, but brush gently. After washing the head thoroughly, dry it, and apply Dr. Chase's Ointment.

(From another correspondent.)

The high wind of Saturday did no damage to the crops of this vicinity, the acreage of which is much greater than in preceding years.

Mr. S. Bailey paid Spencerville a visit on Sunday last. Sam stands his age well.

Mr. J. McMichael visited Fort Qu'Appelle and Indian Head last week.

The many friends of Mr. Oliphant, Sr., will be sorry to hear that he is not improving and is still under the doctor's care.

Two more of our young men have got the top buggy epidemic, which seems to be contagious here at present.

One of our young men and his best girl spent Sunday in Regina. They report having had a very pleasant drive. We join in wishing them every happiness.

We are pleased to see Mr. Blakeney keeping in such good health this year.

Miss Hardy has recently purchased a beautiful organ of the latest design, the melodious strains of which, coming through the trees, would charm the heart of any bachelor.

Our lightening express football team have changed their grounds from Mt. Prospect to Rattlesnake Avenue. They have commenced practising, and judging from the way they are progressing they will likely be ready to challenge anything west of Winnipeg by June 22nd. They play very gently and seldom kick a man if they have anything else to practise on.

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Majestic	"	June 2
St. Paul	American Line	May 5
St. Louis	"	" 12
Paris	"	" 19
St. Paul	"	" 26
St. Louis	"	June 2
Umbria	Cunard Line	May 1
Lucania	"	" 8
Etruria	"	" 15
Campania	"	" 22
Umbria	"	" 29
State of Nebraska	Allan State Line	May 14
Mongolian	"	" 28
State of Nebraska	"	June 11
		From Montreal.
Lake Superior	Beaver Line	May 3
Lake Winnipeg	"	" 12
Lake Huron	"	" 19
Lake Ontario	"	" 26
Lake Superior	"	June 2
Scotsman	Dominion Line,	May 8
Labrador	"	" 22
Vancouver	"	June 5
Scotsman	"	" 12
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Carthaginian	"	" 22
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Laurentian	"	June 5

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NOTICE.

Sale of Lands in the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle for Arrears of Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain lands in the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes, on Saturday, the 5th day of June A.D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the council chamber, in the town of Qu'Appelle Station.

A full list of the said lands may be found in the issues of the Qu'Appelle Progress newspaper, published at Qu'Appelle Station, of April 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th, A.D. 1897.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
Treasurer of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle.

30-34

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—The Fraser river, B. C., is swollen beyond all previous records.

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